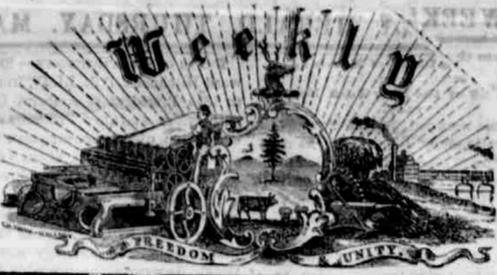


Rutland



Herald

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RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

From the Daily of March 2.

Equalizing the Pay of Soldiers.

We present below the remarks made by Senators Collamer and Foot on the 26th ult., upon the amendment offered by the former to the joint resolution then under consideration in the Senate "to equalize the pay of soldiers." The readers of the Herald will be glad to see that our distinguished Senators are insisting upon equal justice being done in this matter to all our volunteers, whether white or black. It would seem that so equitable a proposition as that embodied in Senator Collamer's amendment must prevail, either in its present form, or through special legislation, should the latter be rendered necessary.

Mr. Collamer proposed to amend the joint resolution mentioned, by adding to it the following:

All persons enlisted or mustered into the service as volunteers under the call dated October 17th, 1863, for three hundred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually, and for six months previous had been, resident inhabitants of the State, in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount of bounty, without regard to color. Provided however, that the foregoing provision shall not extend to any State which the President by proclamation has declared in a state of rebellion.

Mr. Collamer said:—
 Mr. President.—I ought perhaps to state by way of preface and apology for presenting this proposition the fact that in the State in which I reside difference of color between men is not known, either in its constitution or its laws, and our colored men were enrolled, subject to draft, and drafted in the same manner as white people. When the draft was made last summer, some of our colored people were drafted. After that draft was through, when the call was made in October again for three hundred thousand men, which we were assured if filled up would prevent any further draft, exertions were made in the State to do that, and they did it. It was done by adding to the bounty which the government offered of \$300 for raw recruits, from \$300 to \$500 apiece by the different towns. The town in which I live had in it some colored inhabitants. We understood that they were to be all the same in the volunteers as they were in the draft; we offered our bounties without regard to color; and black men and white men entered into the service and were mustered in, and they received the town bounty of from \$300 to \$500 apiece without regard to color. After the quota was made up by the State and the men had rendezvoused at Brattleboro, the government proceeded to muster them into the service by inspection, and on ordering them pay they paid the \$300 government bounty to all the white men and they told the colored men they must go without any. That was the first intimation our people had that there was any difference between them in relation to pay.

I cannot state the precise number of these men, but there were from forty to sixty, a company of them, and I would mention one thing as showing the character of the men: every man among them wrote his name to his articles of enlistment; not one made his mark.—There was no man among them but could have commanded his two dollars a day at home. They were from 20 to 45 years old, able-bodied men. A very great sensation was produced not merely among them, but among the white people and the white soldiers who surrounded them; but they were carried away without any pay and without any assurance of any or any hope of any that I know of, and went away in great distress.

Under these circumstances I cannot but feel it to be my duty to ask to have the bounty paid to these men. I do not ask that colored men shall be paid where a State has sent off South or elsewhere and procured them. I ask, and that is my proposition, that the bounty shall be paid alike to men, regardless of color, if they were actually inhabitants, residents of the State, and had been, so six months before the time of their enlistment. I have no more to say about it. It seems to me a very clear case of equity and justice, and I feel that it is my duty to claim it.

Mr. Foot. Mr. President.—I shall vote for the amendment moved by my colleague. The proposition, I think, must strike every one as eminently right and just in itself, and particularly after the explanation made by my colleague. It is simply a proposition to pay what, upon any fair interpretation, had been promised to be paid, and which in the exercise of fair dealing and good faith we cannot refuse to pay.

After the call of Oct. 17th for three hundred thousand troops, and with the view probably to facilitate the raising of the required number of men, and if possible to avoid the necessity of a further draft, it was deemed expedient by the War Department to offer a bounty of \$300 each to all volunteers to all who, within a period of six months of time, voluntarily entered the military service of the country for three years; that is to say, that bounty was to be paid to all able-bodied male citizens or persons of proper age, who were not enlisted; or, in other words, to all new volunteers. This is simply a proposition to redeem that promise—a promise published and proclaimed everywhere throughout the country; in every nook and corner of the country—a promise everywhere and by everybody understood as applying to and embracing all accepted volunteers, without exception of class or color—a promise everywhere and by

everybody so interpreted and so relied upon, and no act upon. Now the question is, shall we not redeem that promise? Under that call and under this offer of bounties the Government have invited and have accepted the voluntary services of men of color, as volunteers, and have sent them to the field to aid in the suppression of this rebellion. I submit that any discrimination between these and other soldiers of the Union; between these and other volunteers enlisting under the same circumstances, at the same time, and under the same offer; any discrimination between them in respect to the payment of this bounty—paying it to one class and withholding it from the other—is alike invidious and unjust, and I may add, in direct violation of the spirit and meaning of the offer which had been held out to them.

In my own State, as in many of the Northern States, these persons of color are citizens, recognized as citizens, enjoy the civil rights and privileges and immunities of citizens; are subject and amenable to the laws as citizens; exercise the elective franchise, do military duty, are liable to enrollment and draft, and constitute a part of the State Militia as citizens. In short, they owe allegiance to the Government, and in turn the Government owes protection to them as citizens. Now, when the government calls for volunteers, when it offers bounties to volunteers, it is understood that the call and the offer have reference to and embrace all the able bodied male citizens or persons of suitable age actually enrolled and subject to draft, including black as well as white citizens.—So everybody understands it. The government has indeed been liberal and generous and even bountiful to those who have volunteered in its service in its defense; and it has deemed it expedient to hold out strong pecuniary inducements for voluntary enlistments, and to offer liberal bounties for volunteers, in order as I have before remarked, to secure, so soon as practicable, the requisite number, under the call of last October, for three hundred thousand men. Under this call and under these inducements so held out, very strong and able bodied men, brave and patriotic men without have volunteered, have been accepted, have been mustered into the service of the Government, and have actually been sent to the field. They expected, as they had every reason to expect, to receive the bounty offered by the government to volunteers. They had no reason to suppose or apprehend that they were not included within this offer.—They certainly came within the literal terms of the order. There is nothing in the order making the offer of these bounties which indicated that this bounty was to be paid to the one class and not to the other, nothing which indicated that this bounty was to be paid to volunteers of light complexion, and not to volunteers of dark complexion as well!

These men, Mr. President, entered the service in full faith and reliance on the promise of the Government in this regard—on its faithful fulfillment—and that they would receive the proffered bounty; and this was the general, I will say the universal expectation. Nobody entertained any other idea than that this bounty was to be paid to all accepted volunteers alike. If it had not been so intended, if it was not intended to include this class of persons, if it was intended that there should be any discrimination in favor of one class and against the other, it should have been so expressed, so that nobody should be deceived or misled by it. These persons should have been notified in some form, or at least had some means of information, that the order for the payment of this bounty did not mean to include them; that it was not designed to extend the bounty to them, volunteers though they were. Common justice and fairness would seem at least to have required this much. As it is, and if they are not to be paid this bounty, they have a right to complain, they have good cause to complain that they have not been fairly dealt with; that they have been lured into the military service of the Government by offers and promises, merely delusive, never to be fulfilled. Such an imposition certainly was never contemplated by the government, or by any department of the government, or by any authorized agent of the government.

What number of volunteers of this class have entered the service under this call and under this offer I am not advised; but whatever may be the number, whether it be more or less, they take the place of and expose themselves to the dangers and accidents of war, in the stead of just so many other or white volunteers, and to whom this bounty would have been paid without a question; so that the cost to the Government cannot be any more in the one case than it would have been in the other; and the payment of this bounty cannot be withheld in the one case any more than it could have been in the other consistently with honor and good faith. The obligation is quite as imperative in the one case as it would have been in the other. It is not a mere question of expediency or of policy, resting in the judgment or discretion of Congress or of the Government. It is much more than that. It is a question of honor, a question of honorable obligation to these volunteers. It is a question whether we will discharge the obligation to which we have already been committed by solemn pledge and by public proclamation.

Mr. President, this obligation must be discharged, this bounty must be paid, if we would regard our own engagements, if we would keep our own promises. This pledge must be redeemed if we would maintain the national honor, if we would cherish and uphold the national faith.

I have only to remark in conclusion

that as a general rule, or, more properly speaking, as a general principle of justice and of policy, all persons of the same rank employed in the military service of the country should be placed on the same footing in respect to compensation; there should be no discrimination in this regard. This is clearly the dictate both of common justice and of sound policy.

The original resolution, amended as it has been upon the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, recognizes and adopts this general principle. The amendment moved the other day by the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cowan] in the form of a substitute to the original resolution recognizes this same principle, but neither the original resolution nor the proposed substitute reaches the case in question; and therefore there is occasion for the amendment moved by my colleague, and which I hope will be adopted.

Local and State Items.

Town Meeting.—Owing to the strange failure of many of the order-loving, law-abiding portion of our people to turn out to the Town Meeting, yesterday, and the combination of the now excited liquor interest with the "opposition" interest, the "furrin element" had it about all their own way. A caucus was had at West Rutland, Monday night; the marble quarries took a thorough vomit yesterday morning, and several more caucuses were held during the day, one of which we happened to witness near the Town Hall, held by several sons of the Emerald Isle and a bottle of whisky, in which the bottle was decidedly the most consulted and best man of the lot. Respectable citizens were hissed and yelled down in the meeting by these "bully boys." Nominations attempted to be made by the former were not listened to, or refused to be put to the meeting; and this modern "democratic" time was a thoroughgoing disgrace to the town.

When our townsmen get sufficiently tired of having their interests disposed of by an irresponsible mob we suppose they will take the trouble to turn out, and attend to town matters themselves. When that good time shall arrive depends upon them to determine. Until they shake off their apathy our Town Meetings will continue to be what was yesterday—a stench in the nostrils of every man of decency.

So much for the meeting. As for the ticket elected, there are fortunately many good men on it, some of them nominees of the Union caucus. It is too late to say anything profitably about some others on it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN MEETING.—For Moderator John Cain was chosen on ballot by a majority of five on a total vote of 667, over Chas. H. Joyce. Gen. A. L. Brown being on both tickets, was elected by acclamation.

For First Selectman—J. G. Griggs was elected by a majority of 37.

For Second Selectman—Jas. E. Harmon was chosen by 122 majority over James L. Gilmore.—Ben. K. Chase having previously declined to run. This large majority was caused by many friends of the unsuccessful ticket leaving the hall in disgust, bringing their vote down to 299 against 366 cast against Griggs.

The following town officers were then elected by acclamation:

Third Selectman—Albert F. Davis.

Town Treasurer—Walter C. Landon.

Overseer of Poor—Daniel Wing.

Constable—Daniel S. Chatterton.

Auditors—Wm. H. B. Owen, Isaac S. Hall, John McKeogh.

Listers—Samuel Hayward, John M. Hall, John S. Tuttle.

Trustee of Public Money—Wm. H. B. Owen.

Town Grand Jurors—Rollin C. Newton, John Cain.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Ben. K. Chase.

Inspector of Leather—E. F. Sadler.

Fence Viewers—John W. Cramton, Isaac McDaniels, Nahum Johnson.

Pound Keepers—Galen B. Hitt, James Everson.

Town Agent—J. G. Griggs.

For Superintendent of Schools—Mr. D. G. Moore declined to serve longer, and Rev. Roger S. Howard was elected.

A list of the Grand and Petit Jurors and Highway Surveyors will be published to-morrow.

A supplementary report of the Auditors was read by Mr. Rockwell Barrett, one of the board.

A tax was voted of 80 cents on the dollar of the grand list—five per cent to be deducted if paid on or before the 15th day of July. It was further voted to pay John Hopkins and Patrick Hopkins, drafted men, arrested and sent to the army as deserters, but who, as alleged, received no notice of their being drafted, the bounty of \$100 each.

Also to pay to the five school districts whose registers were not returned in season to entitle them to it, their share of the public money.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at South Woodbury, with Joel W. Colley as Postmaster.

DISAPPOINTED.—One tremendous disappointment occurred to mar the enjoyment of the "furrin element" at the town meeting yesterday. The chief object of their turning out en masse seems to have been to get a town agent after their own heart to sell liquor at West Rutland. They insisted upon their right to nominate and elect such a man at town meeting. In vain it was attempted to be explained that a town meeting had nothing to do with such an appointment. "Hadin't they just elected such a town agent for the East village?" "But he was agent to attend to town suits." "Ah, but, be jabbers, he was town agent, and we'll have one at the West side to sell us our whisky, me boy."—And to this they stuck in the following confusion, and a schism in their ranks is expected because their leaders wouldn't allow them the luxury of a West Rutland liquor agent. Seldou are men's fondest hopes doomed to more a remorseless writhing in this frosty world of woe.

FENCE VIEWERS.—Our board of fence viewers, always of a high character, is now higher (in the aggregate) than ever. There is not a man of the lot who cannot, on his knees, see over the highest fence in town, or to the bottom of the deepest patent post-hole on Bald Mountain. We congratulate the town on its able and efficient board of fence viewers. Long let it stand.

VOTE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The following is the result of the vote for County Commissioner in this town, yesterday:

E. D. Selden	299
Jas. E. Harmon	7
Jas. L. Gilmore	6

A COMMENT.—The harder the opposition to a candidate on the part of the Town Mob yesterday, the greater the compliment to his character and personal worth. Defeated candidates are especially to be congratulated, under the circumstances.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The young people of the Methodist Church and Congregation will give an entertainment at the Town Hall in this village on Thursday evening, March 3d. "Uncle Sam and his Family" will be repeated, with a sequel introducing battle scenes, Jeff Davis, Courtland, &c. Also the beautiful colloquy "The Fairy Sisters," with singing and other exercises by members of the Sunday School. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the Church.

SOMETHING NEW.—We can recommend Mallet's Patent Pipe Charges to lovers of the weed, as an improvement on anything in the tobacco line, from experience. We have tried them and know what we say. For sale by Pond & Morse.

FOUND FLOATING.—The Troy Times says that on Monday morning some children of Troy found a soldier's knapsack floating in the river. It contained pictures of children, &c., and a pocket-book marked J. M. Down, Co. 1, Fifty-seventh New York volunteers, North Pownal, Vt. A soldier missed his footing at the ferry boat, and narrowly escaped drowning. Probably this belonged to him. Mr. Mulholland has the knapsack.

WRENDEL PHILLIPS.—Wendell Phillips is to deliver a lecture in Middlebury on Wednesday evening of next week. The proceeds of the evening will be given to the Sanitary Commission. Here is a rare chance to hear one who, however we may differ from some of his opinions, is acknowledged by all to be the most accomplished orator of the day. On Thursday evening he lectures in Burlington. Can we not have a lecture from him here?

WOUNDED.—Among the members of the 54th Massachusetts regiment (colored) wounded in the late Florida defeat, are the names of the following, who went from this town:

Henry Jackson, in shoulder; S. A. Williams, in head; William Scott, in head.

It will be observed that what Gen. McClellan telegraphed was simply the information furnished him from the front by the braggart Hooker.—*Rochester Union.*

Why wasn't McClellan himself at the front? The "braggart Hooker" was there, it appears. "Little Mac" was generally too far in the rear during a fight to have any accurate knowledge of what was taking place.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A man in Washington the other day telegraphed to a New York broker: "My wife died yesterday. Send me a metallic coffin." The broker translated it that the Committee on Ways and Means would authorize Secretary Chase to put several millions of gold in the market.

An oil spring broke out a few days since, in the cellar of a house in Albion, Michigan. A spring of drinking water was found in the same place seven years previously, but was afterwards floored over. It has now burst its covering and appeared as a "flowing well" of oil—yielding forty barrels in twenty-four hours.

TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES M. THOMPSON.—WHO DIED JANUARY 20, 1864.

Thou hast gone my friend,
 And left us lonely
 To weep for thee,
 But trust fast thou didst die holy.

Thou wast a mother's joy,
 A father's hopeful son,
 They mourn for thee, Charley;
 But know thy work is done.

How suddenly you left us,
 To grieve for you as gone;
 For a short time only,
 To meet us above the sun.

Thou wast content and happy,
 An ever mortal could be;
 But thou hast gone, Charley,
 Across life's lonely sea.

Thou hast left us in thy youth,
 But God's will be done;
 We will remember thee, Charley,
 Thou dear departed one.

Thou wast here suffering bravely,
 But they saw us o'er,
 We would not call thee back;
 To suffer with us more.

Thou hast left a little sister,
 A darling brother nigh;
 They say to thee, Charley,
 Dear brother, dear, good bye.

L. B. Howe.

Albany, New York.

New Computation of Quotas.

ASSISTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, WOODSTOCK, Feb. 27, 1864.

The quotas of the several towns in this State, under the call for 600,000 volunteers, as recently published were computed by the Provost Marshals, in accordance with instructions from the Provost General, which did not allow them to consider the surplus credits, to which towns were entitled previous to the call of 300,000 volunteers, made October 17, 1863, and those credits were not included in their computations.

Upon application and proper representation to the Provost Marshal General, an order has been obtained allowing those credits; and a new computation of quotas has been made, in which each town has been allowed for all credits to which it is entitled, as shown by the records in this office,—thus varying essentially, the quotas from those recently published.

The quotas, as thus corrected, will be published by the Provost Marshals in due season, and will include all men reported and credited to the time of such publication.

By order of the Governor,
 PETER T. WASHINGTON,
 Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE LATE BATTLE IN FLORIDA.—An officer of a Massachusetts regiment now stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, writes under date of Feb. 22d—two days after the repulse of the United States forces at Olustee—as follows:

"Every thing is quiet now. Our forces are intrenching themselves about ten miles from here. No signs of the enemy following. We are fortifying the town. We have a strong position; intrenchments in front, gunboats in the river on our flanks, an open communication in our rear down the river, which the enemy cannot blockade as they did Little Washington in North Carolina, and men enough to man all the defences thoroughly. It does not appear probable that we shall be attacked. If the rebels come we are ready."

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, in his dispatch of Sunday last, says that advices from Florida, state that our reverse was caused by General Seymour exceeding Gen. Gillmore's orders, and going to hunt up a fight with an unknown enemy, instead of holding certain points and awaiting attack.—This intelligence confirms the seriousness of the disaster and fixes the total loss at about 1000.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS "ACCIDENTALLY" BURNED ALIVE IN JAPAN.—In August last, in Japan, not a building with 2000 beings in it, but a whole city of 170,000 souls was suddenly burned to ashes in a few hours—a city of paper and bamboo covering many square miles, filled with its women and children, the sick and the infirm, the blind, the halt, and the maimed. It burnt like straw on many sides at once, reddening the ocean for leagues with its flames. It was fired without warning by bombshells, and red hot shot rained incessantly during two days into its midst. In that vast conflagration it is morally certain that not 2000 only, but at least five times, perhaps ten or twenty times 2000 helpless creatures must have perished. No brilliant pen has painted for us the hideous incidents of their last agonies, and the horrors of an infernal fire, before which that of Chili burns but pale and feebly. That death was dealt out to those innocent beings in Japan by English sailors—not in war, not in necessity, not in self-preservation, but in order to strike terror into a harmless people whom we are bent upon forcing to trade.—*Letter in London Daily News.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, occupied the larger part of Tuesday's session of the Senate, in proving that Massachusetts was as bad two hundred years ago as Kentucky is to-day.

—Two thousand six hundred tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction in New York on Wednesday, at \$6.62 1-2a \$8 per ton.

—Accounts of frequent peace meetings in North Carolina continue to come to hand. They all call for a State convention to make peace.

—The 154 Tennessee (rebel) regiment has re-enlisted for thirty years or during the war. Their example is said to have proved contagious.

Town Officers Elected, March 1st, 1864.

WALLINGFORD.—Moderator, D. E. Nicholson; Town Clerk, J. D. Livingston; Selectmen, Henry Sherman, Jacob W. Gates, Samuel E. Rogers; Town Treasurer, Edwin Martindale; Overseer of Poor, Henry Sherman; 1st Constable, Leverett Kent; 2d Constable, Charles D. Childs; Listers or Assessors, William Kent, Perry Smith, Basias Hall; Auditors, Jacob W. Gates, P. G. Clark, E. W. Kent; Trustee of Public Money, Dyer Townsend; Fence Viewers, Lincoln Andrus, Seth Aldrich, Nathaniel Cook; Town Grand Jurors, Jerome B. Willard, Oscar M. Eddy, Loomis French; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Myron A. Baldwin; Town Agent, Joel W. Ainsworth; Sealer of Leather, E. H. Bradford. E. D. Selden received 85 votes for County Commissioner.

PITTSFORD.—Moderator, Capen Leonard; Town Clerk, S. H. Kellogg; Selectmen, A. C. Powers, J. A. Randall, D. P. Peabody; Treasurer, S. H. Kellogg; Overseer of Poor, S. T. Penton; Listers, Geo. N. Hayes, Thos. D. Hall, Jeremiah Powers, Auditors, J. C. Wheaton, Chas. Hitchcock, R. R. Drake; 1st Constable, Carlos A. Hitchcock; Trustee, S. H. Kellogg; Town Grand Jurors, Chas. L. Penfield, A. Hammond; Town Agent, Capen Leonard; Superintendent Schools, Wm. F. Manley. Vote for County Commissioner, E. D. Selden had 91.

HUBBARDTON.—Moderator, James W. Barber; Clerk and Treasurer, C. S. Rumsey; Selectmen, Geo. W. Dikeman, A. Gibbs, Heben St. John; Listers, B. W. Barber, Timothy Parsons, Wm. Ballis; Constable, A. L. Hill; Overseer, Isaac N. Churchill; Trustee and Agent, Justin Jennings; Auditors, M. M. Dikeman, M. G. Barber, S. W. St. John; Town Grand Jurors, N. Jones, Geo. W. Dikeman.

MR. TAYLOR.—Moderator, O. H. Round, Clerk, Alexander Greeley; Selectmen, L. P. Howe, O. A. Congdon, J. C. Ingalls; Treasurer, L. P. Howe; Overseer of the Poor, L. D. Pember; Constable, L. P. Howe; Listers, A. Thompson, D. S. Millard, J. F. Thompson; Auditors, O. H. Round, J. P. Griffith, E. B. Bond; Trustee, L. P. Howe; Fence Viewers, O. A. Congdon, D. S. Millard, H. P. Tabor; Grand Jurors, L. P. Pember, O. A. Congdon; Sealer of Weights and Measures, G. S. Tabor; Inspector of Leather, A. Bentley; Poundkeepers, G. S. Tabor, C. Tarbell, J. P. Burton; Highway Surveyors, P. Griffith, D. S. Millard, L. P. Howe, B. G. Westcott, O. A. Congdon, J. C. Ingalls, B. F. Casley, R. Parkhurst, E. Turner, Ramsom Smith, Joseph A. Vor, H. V. Howard; Agent, O. H. Round; Superintendent, B. F. Eddy.

FAIRMOUNT.—Moderator, W. C. Kittredge; Town Clerk, C. Reed; Selectmen, Alanson Allen, Edgar S. Ellis, Zeas C. Ellis; Treasurer, Z. C. Mills; Overseer of Poor, I. H. Allard; 1st Constable, J. G. Pitkin; Listers, A. H. Kidder, Harmon Sheldon, J. Capen; Auditors, L. G. Allen, J. W. Eddy, B. S. Nichols; Trustee of Public Money, L. C. Allen; Grand Jurors, H. Hamilton, M. B. Dewey; Fence Viewers, J. D. Wood, H. Briggs, R. Perkins; Sealer of Weights and Measures and Inspector of Leather, H. Whipple; Pound Keeper, J. P. Willard; Town Agent, W. C. Kittredge; Superintendent of Schools, J. W. Eddy. E. Selden, for Commissioner, received 31 votes.

MIRDON.—Moderator, F. F. Cady, Clerk, N. Squier; Selectmen, Wm. Kimball, Wm. Lord, Luther Gleason; Treasurer, Ezra Edson; Overseer, Hosea F. Wilkins; Constable, John Cleveland; Listers, F. Cady, H. Clark, Jr., A. C. Eggleston; Auditors, J. E. Seward, W. H. Seward, L. Wilkins; Trustee, J. B. Sawyer; Town Grand Jurors, Ira Grunbee, Harvey Wood; Superintendent, F. Cady; Agent, J. E. Johnson. E. D. Selden, for County Commissioner, had 47 votes. The Town voted a tax of 75 cents on the dollar.

SHEPHERD.—Moderator, Walter Bates; Clerk, Otis Walker; Selectmen, Daniel W. Taylor, John Johnson, Alonzo T. Eastbrooks; Treasurer, Bradford Chase; Overseer of Poor and Constable, Benj. Maxham; Auditors, A. E. Wilson, L. Wood, H. F. Eastbrooks; Agent, Warner Bates; Grand Juror, L. H. Morse; Listers, Isaac A. Morse, B. Chase, S. Newton; School Superintendent, L. H. Hodgman; Trustees Surplus Revenue, B. Maxham, S. Cotton, R. Eastbrooks—all Republicans. Well done Shepherds. The town voted to raise 125 cents on the dollar to pay expenses and bounties, making together with what has been raised within a year at extra meetings, 300 cents on the dollar, (40 cents highway tax).

MIDDLEBURY TOWN MEETING.—The following officers were elected in town meeting at Middlebury:

Moderator, James M. Slade; Town Clerk, Jas. McDonald; Selectmen, Calvin Hill, H. W. Pitts, Allen Foot; Overseer of the Poor, Horace Crane; Treasurer, Jas. McDonald; Constable, Jacob Dewey; Listers, H. W. Pitts, Jas. McDonald, Wm. F. Goodrich; Auditors, James M. Slade, G. S. Wainwright, Edwin Vallette; Trustee of Public Money, Calvin Hill; Fence Viewers, D. Piper, J. W. Stewart, Jas. M. Slade; Town Grand Jurors, Norman Tupper, E. R. Wright, Horatio Goodrich; Pound Keeper, Joel Morrison; Sealer of Weights and Measures, H. A. Sheldon; Sealer of Leather, John Powers; Agent for Town, John W. Stewart; Superintendent of Common Schools, Geo. Smith. Vote for County Commissioner, H. F. Lovett, 90; H. A. Sheldon, 15; scattering 3.

—The Chicago Journal tells a story of a graduate of Union College who was recently discovered in the employment of a violinist in a dance saloon in that city. He had married his wife in Albany, and gone to Chicago to procure employment, but failed, so that he was reduced to the necessity of fiddling. He already has better expectations.